

近幂次形细长迴转体的高超音速 绕流问题(I)*

陈耀松 陈永泽

(北京大学力学系, 1988年2月29日收到)

摘 要

本文在平面截面的假定下, 以幂次自模拟解为基础, 提出了高超音速气流绕一般细长迴转体流动的普遍线性化理论。问题最后归结为积分一组与具体问题无关的常微分方程组。这些积分可以事先算出, 制成表格, 当要解各种具体问题时, 只需查表和进行一定的代数运算, 即可将流场全部参数算出。

符 号

- | | |
|---|--|
| r, θ, t ——分别为极坐标和时间 | n_θ ——激波单位法矢量的周向投影 |
| v_r, v_θ, ρ, p ——分别为径向速度分量、周向速度分量、密度和压力 | ΔD ——激波速度的摄动量 |
| n, \hat{c} ——活塞作幂次膨胀时的指数和系数 | f_1, e_1, g_1, h_1 ——分别为径向速度分量、周向速度分量、密度和压力的无量纲摄动量 |
| λ ——自模拟变数 (在活塞上 $\lambda = \lambda_*$, 激波上 $\lambda = 1$) | $F(\lambda), E(\lambda), G(\lambda), H(\lambda)$ ——分离变数后的参数摄动量 |
| c ——自模拟运动中的激波速度 | m, β ——分离变数中的指数 |
| f, g, h ——自模拟运动中的无量纲速度、密度和压力 | ν ——气体的绝热指数 |
| φ, φ_1 ——活塞和激波运动的摄动量 (见(2.1)式和(3.4)式) | 下脚标“2”代表自模拟运动中的激波参数, 上角标“*”代表熵层内经修正后的参数值 |

一、引 言

在细长体高超音速绕流问题的近似理论中, 通常采用平面截面假定^[1]。将一三维绕流问题转化为一二维薄片中的非定常气体波动问题。当来流马赫数很高以致激波前面的压力相对很小而可以被忽略时, 与正幂次体绕流问题相应的气体薄片平面运动为一具有自模拟性的气体波动问题。这一问题的解被简化为找常微分方程的积分, 利用数值方法可以很容易地得到最后的结果^[2]。根据这一理论所得的物面压力分布和激波位置一般认为是能令人满意的。

* 蔡树棠推荐。

在上述自模拟理论解的基础上, L. Rees, T. Kubota 和 H. Mirels 等人用线性化理论进一步考虑了反压和物面边界层的影响, 所得的理论结果在物体后身与实验甚为符合^{[37],[41],[5],[6]}。由此可见, 就细长体后身的激波和物面压力而言, 以幂次自模拟解为基础的线性化理论还是有一定价值的。

本文系在平面截面的假设下, 对于以幂次自模拟解为基础的线性化理论加以一般化。它不但统一了上述各作者的工作, 而且有了发展。

二、基本方程

如图 1 所示:

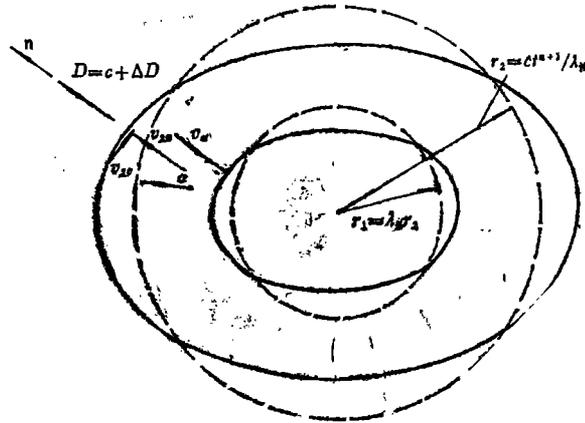


图 1

假定二维薄片的活塞膨胀规律为:

$$\Phi(r, \theta, t) = r - ct^{n+1}(1 + \varphi(\theta, t)) = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

要求研究由它所推动的气体运动。

在极坐标系中非定常气体运动的基本方程是:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{v_\theta^2}{r} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_r v_\theta}{r} + \frac{1}{\rho r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \theta} + \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_r}{r} \right) &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} + \nu p \left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_r}{r} \right) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

当 $\varphi = p = 0$ 时, 气体作自模拟运动, 令这时的激波半径为 r_2 , 则 $r_2 = ct^{n+1}/\lambda_*$ 。于是在自模拟解中的激波速度和激波后的气体参数为:

$$c = \frac{dr_2}{dt} = \frac{(n+1)c}{\lambda_*} t^n$$

$$v_2 = \frac{2}{\nu+1} c; \quad p_2 = \frac{2}{\nu+1} \rho_1 c^2; \quad \rho_2 = \frac{\nu+1}{\nu-1} \rho_1$$

激波和活塞间的运动将可写成:

$$v_r = v_2 f(\lambda); v_\theta = 0; p = p_2 h(\lambda); \rho = \rho_2 g(\lambda)$$

式中 $\lambda = r/r_2 = \lambda_* r/c t^{n+1}$ 为自模拟变数, 在激波和活塞上分别有 $\lambda=1$ 和 $\lambda=\lambda_*$.

现在假定 $0 < |\varphi| \ll 1$, $(n+1)c^2 t^{2n} \gg a_1^2 = \nu p_1/\rho_1 > 0$, 同时将它们的作用看成为在自模拟解上的一个摄动, 那么对一般的运动便可写成:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_r &= v_2 [f(\lambda) + f_1(\lambda, \theta, t)], v_\theta = v_2 [0 + e_1(\lambda, \theta, t)] \\ p &= p_2 [h(\lambda) + h_1(\lambda, \theta, t)], \rho = \rho_2 [g(\lambda) + g_1(\lambda, \theta, t)] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

其中摄动部分 f_1, e_1, h_1, g_1 与基本部分 f, h, g 之比系一阶小量. 将(2.3)代入(2.2), 得零阶非线性常微分方程组:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2} \lambda - f \right) f' - \frac{\nu-1}{2} \frac{h'}{g} - \frac{(\nu+1)n}{2(n+1)} f &= 0 \\ \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2} \lambda - f \right) g' - \left(f' + \frac{f}{\lambda} \right) g &= 0 \\ \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2} \lambda - f \right) h' - (\nu+1) \frac{n}{n+1} h - \nu \left(f' + \frac{f}{\lambda} \right) h &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

和一阶线性偏微分方程组:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\nu+1}{2} \frac{\lambda}{n+1} \frac{t}{v_2} \frac{\partial(v_2 f_1)}{\partial t} + r f \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial r} + r f_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \\ + \frac{\nu-1}{2} \left(\frac{r}{g} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial r} - \frac{r g_1}{g^2} \frac{\partial h}{\partial r} \right) &= 0 \\ \frac{\nu+1}{2} \frac{\lambda}{n+1} \frac{t}{v_2} \frac{\partial(v_2 e_1)}{\partial t} + r f \frac{\partial e_1}{\partial r} + f e_1 + \frac{\nu-1}{2g} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial \theta} &= 0 \\ \frac{\nu+1}{2} \frac{\lambda}{n+1} + \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial t} + r f \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial r} + r f_1 \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} + r g \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial r} \\ + r g_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + g \frac{\partial e_1}{\partial \theta} + g f_1 + g_1 f &= 0 \\ \frac{\nu+1}{2} \frac{\lambda}{n+1} \frac{t}{p_2} \frac{\partial(p_2 h_1)}{\partial t} + r f \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial r} + r f_1 \frac{\partial h}{\partial r} \\ + \nu \left(r h \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial r} + \nu h_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + h \frac{\partial e_1}{\partial \theta} + h f_1 + h_1 f \right) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

对方程组(2.5)选下列形式的解:

$$f_1 = \left(\frac{t}{\tau} \right)^\beta F(\lambda) \cos m\theta \quad \text{或} \quad \left(\frac{t}{\tau} \right)^\beta F(\lambda) \sin m\theta$$

$$e_1 = \left(\frac{t}{\tau} \right)^\beta E(\lambda) \sin m\theta \quad \text{或} \quad - \left(\frac{t}{\tau} \right)^\beta E(\lambda) \cos m\theta$$

$$h_1 = \left(\frac{t}{\tau} \right)^\beta H(\lambda) \cos m\theta \quad \text{或} \quad \left(\frac{t}{\tau} \right)^\beta H(\lambda) \sin m\theta$$

$$g_1 = \left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)^\beta G(\lambda) \cos m\theta \quad \text{或} \quad \left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)^\beta G(\lambda) \sin m\theta$$

τ 为时间常数。则可通过分离变数而得到下列常微分方程组:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) F' - \left(f' + \frac{\nu+1}{2} \frac{n+\beta}{n+1}\right) F - \frac{\nu-1}{2} \left(\frac{H'}{g} - \frac{h'G}{g^2}\right) = 0 \\ & \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) E' - \left(\frac{f}{\lambda} + \frac{\nu+1}{2} \frac{n+\beta}{n+1}\right) E + \frac{\nu-1}{2} \frac{m}{\lambda} \frac{H}{g} = 0 \\ & \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) \left(\frac{G}{g}\right)' - \frac{\nu+1}{2} \frac{\beta}{n+1} \frac{G}{g} - F' - \frac{f' + \frac{\nu+1}{2}}{\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f} F - \frac{m}{\lambda} E = 0 \\ & \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) H' - \left(\nu f' + \frac{\nu f}{\lambda} + \frac{\nu+1}{2} \frac{2n+\beta}{n+1}\right) H - \nu h F' \\ & \quad - \frac{\nu f' + (\nu+1) \left(\frac{\nu}{2} + \frac{n}{n+1}\right)}{\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f} h F - \frac{\nu m h}{\lambda} E = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

方程中作为参数出现的除了 ν 和 n 以外尚有 m 和 β 。今后将以 m 和 β 作 F 、 E 、 H 、 G 的下标, 以示区别。

为了在奇点 $\lambda = \lambda_*$ 附近改善函数的积分性质, 采用变量 $Z(\lambda) = g(\lambda)E(\lambda)$ 和

$$Q(\lambda) = -\frac{\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f(\lambda)}{g(\lambda)} G(\lambda) \text{ 以代替 } E \text{ 和 } G. \text{ 这样便有}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right)^2 F' - \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) \left(f' + \frac{\nu+1}{2} \frac{n+\beta}{n+1}\right) F \\ & \quad - \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) \frac{\nu-1}{2g} H' - \frac{\nu-1}{2} \frac{h'}{g} Q = 0 \\ & \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) Z' - \left(\frac{2f}{\lambda} + f' + \frac{\nu+1}{2} \frac{n+\beta}{n+1}\right) Z + \frac{\nu-1}{2} \frac{m}{\lambda} H = 0 \\ & \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) Q' + \left(f' - \frac{\nu+1}{2} - \frac{\nu+1}{2} \frac{\beta}{n+1}\right) Q + \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) F' \\ & \quad + \left(f' + \frac{\nu+1}{2}\right) F + \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) \frac{m}{\lambda g} Z = 0 \\ & \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right)^2 H' - \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) \left(\nu f' + \frac{\nu f}{\lambda} + \frac{\nu+1}{2} \frac{2n+\beta}{n+1}\right) H \\ & \quad - \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) \nu h F' - \left[\nu f' + (\nu+1) \left(\frac{\nu}{2} + \frac{n}{n+1}\right)\right] h F - \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) \frac{\nu m h}{\lambda g} Z = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.7)$$

在进行具体数学计算时, 都是用此式。

三、边界条件

在活塞上, 要求活塞速度 v_π 和流体质点在法向的速度分量 v_{*n} 相等, 即:

$$v_{*n} = v_\pi = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \Big|_{\nabla \Phi}$$

在激波上, 要求激波前后的流动参数满足相容性条件, 即:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{2n} &= \frac{2D}{\nu+1} \left(1 - \frac{a_1^2}{D^2} \right), & v_{2\tau} &= 0 \\ p_2 &= \frac{2}{\nu+1} \rho_1 D^2 - \frac{\nu-1}{\nu+1} p_1 \\ \rho_2 &= \frac{\frac{\nu+1}{\nu-1} \rho_1}{1 + \frac{2}{\nu-1} \frac{a_1^2}{D^2}}, & a_2^2 &= \nu \frac{p_1}{\rho_1} \end{aligned}$$

其中 D 为激波速度。

在作自模拟运动时, 活塞 $\lambda = \lambda_*$ 和激波 $\lambda = 1$ 上的条件分别是:

$$\frac{\nu+1}{2} \lambda_* - f(\lambda_*) = 0 \text{ 和 } f(1) = g(1) = h(1) = 1 \tag{3.1}$$

对一般运动, 根据活塞和激波相容性条件将物面和激波后流动参数的摄动部分分别写成:

$$\Delta v_r = \Delta v_\pi \tag{3.2}$$

和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta v_r}{v_2} &= \frac{\Delta D}{c} - \frac{a_1^2}{c^2}, & \frac{\Delta v_\theta}{v_r} &= n_\theta \\ \frac{\Delta p}{p_2} &= \frac{2\Delta D}{c} - \frac{\nu-1}{2\nu} \frac{a_1^2}{c^2}, & \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho_2} &= -\frac{2}{\nu-1} \frac{a_1^2}{c^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{3.3}$$

式中 Δv_π 和 ΔD 分别是活塞和激波速度值的摄动量。 n_θ 是激波单位法矢量的周向投影。若将激波方程写成:

$$\Phi_1(r, \theta, t) = r - \frac{c}{\lambda_*} t^{\nu+1} [1 + \varphi_1(\theta, t)] = 0 \tag{3.4}$$

(φ_1 亦系一般摄动小量) 并同时将 φ 和 φ_1 用 θ 的 Fourier 级数和 t 的 Taylor 级数展开:

$$\varphi(\theta, t) = \sum_{m, \beta} \left(\frac{t}{\tau} \right)^\beta (K_{m, \beta}^+ \cos m\theta + K_{m, \beta}^- \sin m\theta) \tag{3.5}$$

$$\varphi_1(\theta, t) = \sum_{m, \beta} \left(\frac{t}{\tau} \right)^\beta (L_{m, \beta}^+ \cos m\theta + L_{m, \beta}^- \sin m\theta) \tag{3.6}$$

则便有

$$\frac{\Delta v_\pi}{v_2} = \frac{\nu+1}{2} \lambda_* \sum_{m, \beta} \left(1 + \frac{\beta}{n+1} \right) \left(\frac{t}{\tau} \right)^\beta (K_{m, \beta}^+ \cos m\theta + K_{m, \beta}^- \sin m\theta) \tag{3.7}$$

和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta D}{c} &= \sum_{m, \beta} \left(1 + \frac{\beta}{n+1} \right) \left(\frac{t}{\tau} \right)^\beta (L_{m, \beta}^+ \cos m\theta + L_{m, \beta}^- \sin m\theta) \\ n_\theta &= \sum_{m, \beta} m \left(\frac{t}{\tau} \right)^\beta (L_{m, \beta}^+ \sin m\theta - L_{m, \beta}^- \cos m\theta) \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{3.8}$$

另一方面将激波与活塞间的流动参数写成:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{v_r}{v_2} &= f(\lambda) + \sum_{m, \beta} \left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)^\beta [F_{m, \beta}^+(\lambda) \cos m\theta + F_{m, \beta}^-(\lambda) \sin m\theta] \\ \frac{v_\theta}{v_2} &= \sum_{m, \beta} \left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)^\beta [E_{m, \beta}^+(\lambda) \sin m\theta - E_{m, \beta}^-(\lambda) \cos m\theta] \\ \frac{p}{p_2} &= h(\lambda) + \sum_{m, \beta} \left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)^\beta [H_{m, \beta}^+(\lambda) \cos m\theta + H_{m, \beta}^-(\lambda) \sin m\theta] \\ \frac{\rho}{\rho_2} &= g(\lambda) + \sum_{m, \beta} \left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)^\beta [G_{m, \beta}^+(\lambda) \cos m\theta + G_{m, \beta}^-(\lambda) \sin m\theta] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.9)$$

再将 a_1^2/c^2 写成 $\nu(\tau/\tau_1)^{-2n}$ 则联合 (3.2)、(3.3)、(3.7)、(3.8)、(3.9), 便可将活塞和激波条件写成:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{m, \beta}^{+, -}(\lambda_*) &= \left[\frac{\nu+1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\beta}{n+1}\right) - f'(\lambda_*) \right] \lambda_* K_{m, \beta}^{+, -} \\ &= \frac{\nu+1}{n+1} \left(n+1 + \frac{\beta}{2} + \frac{n}{\nu} \right) \lambda_* K_{m, \beta}^{+, -} \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F_{m, \beta}^{+, -}(1) &= \left[-f'(1) + 1 + \frac{\beta}{n+1} \right] L_{m, \beta}^{+, -} - \delta \nu \left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_1}\right)^\beta \\ E_{m, \beta}^{+, -}(1) &= m L_{m, \beta}^{+, -} \\ H_{m, \beta}^{+, -}(1) &= \left[-h'(1) + 2 + \frac{2\beta}{n+1} \right] L_{m, \beta}^{+, -} - \delta \frac{\nu-1}{2} \left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_1}\right)^\beta \\ G_{m, \beta}^{+, -}(1) &= -g'(1) L_{m, \beta}^{+, -} - \delta \frac{2\nu}{\nu-1} \left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_1}\right)^\beta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.11)$$

其中 δ 在 $m=0, \beta=-2n$ 时取为 1, 其它情况为零。

由条件 (3.11) 即可看出, 整个问题可归结为解下列两类初值的柯西问题。

第一类: 一般的 m 和 β , 初值为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F_{m, \beta}(1) &= -f'(1) + 1 + \frac{\beta}{n+1}; E_{m, \beta}(1) = m \text{ 或 } Z_{m, \beta}(1) = m \\ H_{m, \beta}(1) &= -h'(1) + 2 + \frac{2\beta}{n+1}; G_{m, \beta}(1) = -g'(1) \text{ 或 } Q_{m, \beta}(1) = \frac{\nu-1}{2} g'(1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.12)$$

第二类: 对 $m=0, \beta=-2n$ 时, 再取一组初值:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F_r(1) &= -\nu, H_r(1) = -\frac{\nu-1}{2} \\ G_r(1) &= -\frac{2\nu}{\nu-1} \text{ 或 } Q_r(1) = \nu \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.13)$$

而 $E_r(\lambda) = Z_r(\lambda) \equiv 0$

条件 (3.12) 和 (3.13) 中不含 $L_{m, \beta}^{+, -}$, 因此与具体问题无关, 相应的积分也就具有普遍性。如果已经有了这样的积分, 则可将具体所要的函数表示成:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F_{m,\beta}^{+,-}(\lambda) &= L_{m,\beta}^{+,-} F_{m,\beta}(\lambda) + \delta\left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_1}\right)^\beta F_p(\lambda) \\ E_{m,\beta}^{+,-}(\lambda) &= L_{m,\beta}^{+,-} E_{m,\beta}(\lambda) \\ H_{m,\beta}^{+,-}(\lambda) &= L_{m,\beta}^{+,-} H_{m,\beta}(\lambda) + \delta\left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_1}\right)^\beta H_p(\lambda) \\ G_{m,\beta}^{+,-}(\lambda) &= L_{m,\beta}^{+,-} G_{m,\beta}(\lambda) + \delta\left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_1}\right)^\beta G_p(\lambda) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.14)$$

另外, 再根据活塞条件(3.10), 便可找到 $L_{m,\beta}^{+,-}$ 与 $K_{m,\beta}^{+,-}$ 之间的关系:

$$L_{m,\beta}^{+,-} = \left[\frac{\nu+1}{n+1} \left(n+1 + \frac{\beta}{2} + \frac{n}{\nu} \right) \lambda_* K_{m,\beta}^{+,-} - \delta\left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_1}\right)^\beta F_p(\lambda_*) \right] / F_{m,\beta}(\lambda_*) \quad (3.15)$$

这在解正问题将要用到。

四、奇 点

由于在接近物面($\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_*$)时有 $(\nu+1)\lambda/2 - f \rightarrow 0$, 方程(2.4)和(2.7)都在物面($\lambda = \lambda_*$)有奇性。因此, 当初值给定后, 即使方程(2.4)和(2.7)的数值积分大部分可以进行得很顺利, 但到最后接近物面时还必须另用渐近表达式表示。令 $\xi = (\nu+1)(\lambda - \lambda_*)/2$ 则可证明: 在 $\xi = 0$ 的小邻域内, $f(\lambda)$, $h(\lambda)$, $g(\lambda)/\xi^{\alpha_g}$ 可以表示成 ξ^{α_g} 和 ξ 的解析函数, 即:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(\lambda) &= \sum_{i,j \geq 0} f_{i,j} \xi^{i+\alpha_g+j} \\ g(\lambda) &= \xi^{\alpha_g} \sum_{i,j \geq 0} g_{i,j} \xi^{i+\alpha_g+j} \\ h(\lambda) &= \sum_{i,j \geq 0} h_{i,j} \xi^{i+\alpha_g+j} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.1)$$

式中 $\alpha = 1 + \alpha_g = \frac{\nu(n+1)}{n+\nu(n+1)}$ 。这些级数在 $\xi = 0$ 的小邻域内是绝对收敛的。同样 $F(\lambda)$, $Z(\lambda)$, $Q(\lambda)$ 和 $H(\lambda)$ 可以展成下列形式的级数:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F(\lambda) &= \xi^{K-\alpha_g} \sum_{\substack{i+j \geq 1 \\ i,j \geq 0}} F_{i,j} \xi^{i+\alpha_g+j} \\ Z(\lambda) &= \xi^{K-\alpha_g} \sum_{\substack{i+j \geq 1 \\ i,j \geq 0}} Z_{i,j} \xi^{i+\alpha_g+j} \\ Q(\lambda) &= \xi^{K-\alpha_g} \sum_{\substack{i+j \geq 1 \\ i,j \geq 0}} Q_{i,j} \xi^{i+\alpha_g+j} \\ H(\lambda) &= \xi^{K-\alpha_g} \sum_{\substack{i+j \geq 1 \\ i,j \geq 0}} H_{i,j} \xi^{i+\alpha_g+j} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.2)$$

它们在 $\xi = 0$ 的邻域内亦是绝对收敛的, 其中 K 由把(4.2)代入(2.7)后确定。有关的证明细节可参看附录。

五、例

例1 对 $\nu=1.4$ 的理想气体在 $n=-1/4$ 的幂次轴对称体外绕流的问题作反压修正。为此必须算出 $\nu=1.4$ 和 $n=-1/4, m=0, \beta=1/2$ 的一般解。现将所得的数据列于表1。根据物面数据

可得激波摄动参数 $L_{0,1/2}^+ = -\left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_1}\right)^{1/2} \frac{F_p(\lambda_*)}{F_{0,1/2}(\lambda_*)}$ ，于是激波方程：

$$r = \frac{c}{\lambda_*} t^{n+1} \left[1 - \frac{F_p(\lambda_*)}{F_{0,1/2}(\lambda_*)} \left(\frac{t}{\tau_1}\right)^{1/2} \right]$$

让它与文献[5]中的公式(11d)对比，便可得出 a_1 为：

$$a_1 = \frac{-1}{\nu(1+n)^2} \frac{F_p(\lambda_*)}{F_{0,1/2}(\lambda_*)} = \frac{-1}{1.4 \times 0.75^2} \times \frac{-1.761009}{2.769449} = 0.8075$$

H. Mirels的结果是0.8077。同样可使物面压力表示式与文献[5]的公式(11b)对比，应有：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{F_1}{F_0} &= \frac{1}{\nu(1+n)^2} \frac{H_p(\lambda_*)F_{0,1/2}(\lambda_*) - H_{0,1/2}(\lambda_*)F_p(\lambda_*)}{h(\lambda_*)F_{0,1/2}(\lambda_*)} \\ &= \frac{-0.165323 \times 2.769449 + 3.206033 \times 1.761009}{1.4 \times 0.75^2 \times 0.837668 \times 2.769449} \\ &= 2.834 \end{aligned}$$

表 1

λ	$f(\lambda)$	$g(\lambda)$	$h(\lambda)$	$F_{\infty}^*(\lambda)$	$H_{\infty,0}^*(\lambda)$	$Q_{\infty}^*(\lambda)$	$F_{0,1/2}(\lambda)$	$H_{0,1/2}(\lambda)$	$Q_{0,1/2}(\lambda)$
1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	-1.400000	-.200000	1.400000	1.833333	1.500000	.833333
.995000	1.000882	.979194	.990957	-1.410709	-.156098	1.299412	1.873271	1.586585	.796551
.990000	1.001861	.958423	.982155	-1.421826	-.115292	1.200673	1.912825	1.668455	.762023
.985000	1.002936	.937652	.973582	-1.433337	-.077424	1.103815	1.952027	1.745882	.729727
.980000	1.004105	.916846	.965228	-1.445229	-.042359	1.008871	1.990910	1.812128	.699642
.975000	1.005369	.895969	.957084	-1.457493	-.009985	.915882	2.029506	1.888452	.671748
.970000	1.006726	.874979	.949143	-1.470119	.019787	.824891	2.067845	1.954109	.646030
.965000	1.008177	.853834	.941397	-1.483100	.047025	.735948	2.105960	2.016355	.622474
.960000	1.009720	.832484	.933840	-1.496427	.071770	.649109	2.143879	2.075448	.601068
.955000	1.011355	.810874	.926466	-1.510095	.094040	.564435	2.181633	2.131654	.581806
.950000	1.013084	.788943	.919273	-1.524097	.113826	.481994	2.219248	2.185250	.564685
.945000	1.014904	.766617	.912257	-1.538428	.131088	.401864	2.256752	2.236532	.549707
.940000	1.016817	.743812	.905416	-1.553081	.146751	.324131	2.294169	2.285826	.536879
.935000	1.018822	.720426	.898751	-1.568049	.157699	.248890	2.331522	2.333490	.526217
.930000	1.020921	.696335	.892262	-1.583324	.166765	.176252	2.368831	2.379939	.517744
.925000	1.023112	.671384	.885954	-1.598894	.172718	.106340	2.406112	2.425660	.511493
.920000	1.025396	.645376	.879832	-1.614746	.175246	.039298	2.443377	2.471243	.507512
.915000	1.027774	.618053	.873905	-1.630863	.173920	-.024708	2.480631	2.517430	.505865
.910000	1.030245	.589063	.868185	-1.647220	.168149	-.086479	2.517872	2.565190	.506639
.905000	1.032811	.557910	.862690	-1.663784	.157101	-.142778	2.555086	2.615841	.509953
.900000	1.035470	.523858	.857446	-1.680510	.139548	-.196305	2.592240	2.671286	.515969
.895000	1.038222	.486730	.852487	-1.697337	.113576	-.245675	2.629279	2.734469	.524918
.890000	1.041068	.441446	.847868	-1.714169	.075901	-.290358	2.666103	2.810437	.537144
.885000	1.044004	.388690	.843677	-1.730865	.019963	-.329550	2.702541	2.909232	.553202
.880000	1.047029	.309156	.840079	-1.747176	-.071951	-.361726	2.738261	2.058720	.574234
.875000	1.050136	.752865	.837578	-1.761009	-.165323	-.387420	2.769449	3.206033	.602054

H. Mirels 的结果是 $F_1/F_0=1.97/0.696=2.83$

例2 对 $\nu=1.4$ 的理想气体在 $n=-1/4$ 的幂次轴对称物体外的绕流作冲角修正。为此只需计算 $\nu=1.4$, $n=-1/4$, 和 $m=1$, $\beta=1/4$ 的一般解。现将所得的数据列于表2中。根据表中的数据便可计算激波轴线的冲角 α_1 与物体轴线的冲角 α 之间的比 α_1/α , 它就是 $K_{1,1/4}^+/\lambda_* L_{1,1/4}^+$ 。应用关系式(3.15)便可求得:

$$\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha} = \frac{K_{1,1/4}^+}{\lambda_* L_{1,1/4}^+} = \frac{n+1}{\nu+1} \frac{1}{\left(n+1 + \frac{\beta}{2} + \frac{n}{\nu}\right)} \frac{F_{1,1/4}(\lambda_*)}{\lambda_*^2}$$

$$= \frac{0.75}{2.4} \times \frac{1}{0.75 + 0.125 - \frac{1}{4 \times 1.4}} \times \frac{2.465167}{0.875304^2} = 1.443783$$

表 2

λ	$f(\lambda)$	$g(\lambda)$	$h(\lambda)$	$F_{1,1/4}(\lambda)$	$H_{1,1/4}(\lambda)$	$Q_{1,1/4}(\lambda)$	$Z_{1,1/4}(\lambda)$
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.50000	.83333	.83333	1.00000
.99500	1.00082	.979194	.990957	1.533782	.897302	.806957	.968841
.99000	1.001861	.958423	.982155	1.567092	.967431	.781974	.918874
.98500	1.002936	.937652	.973582	1.599967	1.013981	.758349	.879460
.98000	1.004105	.916846	.965228	1.632440	1.067211	.736053	.841162
.97500	1.005369	.895969	.957084	1.664545	1.117370	.715055	.803747
.97000	1.006728	.874979	.949143	1.696316	1.164708	.695330	.767183
.96500	1.008177	.853834	.941397	1.727784	1.209474	.676853	.731445
.96000	1.009720	.832484	.933840	1.758979	1.251919	.659604	.696508
.95500	1.011355	.810874	.926466	1.789932	1.292302	.643567	.662350
.95000	1.013084	.788943	.919273	1.820670	1.330895	.628727	.628955
.94500	1.014904	.766617	.912257	1.851219	1.367987	.615078	.596309
.94000	1.016817	.743812	.905416	1.881604	1.403894	.602617	.564404
.93500	1.018822	.720426	.898751	1.911848	1.438967	.591346	.533237
.93000	1.020921	.696335	.892262	1.941971	1.473608	.581279	.502812
.92500	1.023112	.671384	.886954	1.971989	1.508289	.572437	.473144
.92000	1.025396	.645376	.879832	2.001915	1.543584	.564852	.444262
.91500	1.027774	.618053	.873905	2.031760	1.580210	.558576	.416211
.91000	1.030245	.589063	.868185	2.061525	1.619102	.553680	.389068
.90500	1.032811	.557910	.862690	2.091207	1.661532	.550263	.362957
.90000	1.035470	.523858	.857446	2.120792	1.709333	.548471	.338080
.89500	1.038222	.485730	.852487	2.150256	1.765338	.548516	.314792
.89000	1.041068	.441446	.847868	2.179562	1.834405	.550723	.293760
.88500	1.044004	.386690	.843677	2.208667	1.926297	.555648	.276459
.88000	1.047029	.309156	.840079	2.237593	2.067581	.564476	.267319
.87500	1.049946	.000000	.837668	2.465167	2.208433	.585138	.303980

六、讨 论

1. 这个线性化解在形式上是十分普遍的, 但要在绕流问题上应用依旧离开不了平面截面的假设。这一方面使得结果在物体头部不能适应; 另一方面亦使物面附近出现人为的奇异性质。在邻近物体表面的薄层中, 压力在一阶量内不必修正^[7], 但密度和周向速度皆需修

正。由于压力不变，正确的密度可通过修正熵而得到。对密度的零阶修正值 ρ^* 有：

$$\frac{\rho^*}{\rho_1} = \frac{\nu+1}{\nu-1} \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{\nu}} \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_*^2}{(n+1)^2 c^2 t_*^{2n}}\right)^{\frac{1}{\nu}} \left(\frac{p}{\rho_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\nu}}$$

式中 t_* 是该质点进入激波的时刻，它与该点坐标 (r, θ, t) 之间的关系是：

$$\xi_1 = \frac{\nu+1}{2} \lambda_* \left\{ \frac{r}{c t_*^{n+1}} - 1 - \sum_{m, \beta} \left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)^\beta (L_{m, \beta}^+ \cos m\theta + L_{m, \beta}^- \sin m\theta) \right\}$$

和

$$\ln\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right) = \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^{\xi_1} \frac{d\xi}{\frac{\nu+1}{2} \lambda_* + \xi - f(\xi)}$$

当 ξ_1 很小时，后者又可以近似地表示成：

$$\left(\frac{t}{t_*}\right)^{-\frac{2(n+1)}{a}} = \left(\frac{t}{t_*}\right)^{\frac{2n}{\alpha_0}} = c\xi_1$$

c 为某常数。

密度校正后，便可修正熵层厚度，所得的结果与文献[7]一致。关于密度的一阶量修正就比较困难，这主要是因为联系质点坐标和该质点经过激波时的坐标是一个非线性的流线方程，它没有简单的封闭形式可利用。但可以证明，在物面上($t_* = 0$)质点密度的修正值为：

$$\frac{\rho_*}{\rho_1} = \frac{\nu+1}{\nu-1} \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{\nu}} \left(\frac{p}{\rho_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\nu}}$$

是精确到一阶量的。

至于周向速度 v_θ （它本身就是一阶量）的修正当分两步进行：修正经过激波时的跃变值 $v_{2\theta}$ 和修正激波后的加速值 Δv_θ 。在线性化的假定下，由于压力场不变，后者的修正系数正是密度修正系数的倒数。用公式来写就是：

$$v_\theta = v_{2\theta} + \Delta v_\theta, \quad v_\theta^* = v_{2\theta}^* + \Delta v_\theta^*$$

$$v_{2\theta}^* = \left(1 + \frac{(n+1)^2 c^2 t_*^{2n}}{\lambda_*^2}\right)^{-1} v_{2\theta}$$

$$\Delta v_\theta^* = \left(1 + \frac{(n+1)^2 c^2 t_*^{2n}}{\lambda_*^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{\nu}} \Delta v_\theta$$

于是有：

$$v_\theta^* = \left[\left(1 + \frac{(n+1)^2 c^2 t_*^{2n}}{\lambda_*^2}\right)^{-1} - \left(1 + \frac{(n+1)^2 c^2 t_*^{2n}}{\lambda_*^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{\nu}} \right] v_{2\theta} + \left[1 + \frac{(n+1)^2 c^2 t_*^{2n}}{\lambda_*^2} \right]^{-\frac{1}{\nu}} v_\theta$$

由于 $v_{2\theta} \sim t_*^n$ ，因此，在 $t_* \rightarrow 0$ 时等式右端第一项趋于零，从而可得下列近似的修正公式：

$$v_\theta^* = \left(\frac{(n+1)^2 c^2 t_*^{2n}}{\lambda_*^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{\nu}} v_\theta = \left(\frac{\lambda_*}{(n+1) c t_*^n}\right)^{\frac{2}{\nu}} (c\xi_1)^{\alpha_0} v_\theta$$

另一方面 $E_{m, \beta}(\lambda)$ 在物面附近的渐近式是 $E_{m, \beta} \xi^{-\alpha_0}$ 。因此，在物面附近经修正后的周向速度投影是：

$$v_\theta^* = \left(\frac{\lambda_*}{(n+1) c t_*^n}\right)^{\frac{2}{\nu}} c^{\alpha_0} \sum_{m, \beta} E_{m, \beta} \left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)^\beta (L_{m, \beta}^+ \sin m\theta - L_{m, \beta}^- \cos m\theta)$$

它不但有限,而且不再含 t_* ,这是由于头顶部的激波近乎正激波,熵的跃变几乎是常数的缘故。

2. 由于初始条件(3.1)、(3.12)和(3.13)与具体问题无关,相应的方程(2.4)和(2.7)的积分便可事先一劳永逸地制成表格以备用。当解具体问题时,只要将物面方程(2.1)展成(3.5)的级数形式。有了系数 $K_{m,\beta}^+$,余下要做的只是查表和代数运算了。用电子计算机制表,程序一经编定,更换方程和初条件中出现的四个参数(ν, n, m 和 β),便可完成全部积分运算。

3. 在平面截面的假定下,本理论亦可用以解决运动物体外的非定常高超音速绕流问题。只是各“切片”须单独计算而已。采用同样的线性展开方法,亦可解决绕近乎于正圆锥的一般尖头物体的超音速流动问题^[9],它是A. H. Stone^[9]和A. Ferri^[10]等人工作的一个直接推广。

附录 解在奇点附近的分析表示式

一、零阶量

零阶量的基本微分方程是:

$$\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right)f' - \frac{\nu-1}{2g}h' - \frac{\nu+1}{2}\frac{n}{n+1}f=0$$

$$\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right)g' - \left(f' + \frac{f}{\lambda}\right)g=0$$

$$\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right)h' - (\nu+1)\frac{n}{n+1}h - \nu\left(f' + \frac{f}{\lambda}\right)h=0$$

引入新变数 $\psi(\lambda)$,

$$\psi(\lambda) = \left(\frac{2\lambda g}{\nu-1}\right)^{-\frac{n}{n+1}} g^{1-\nu} \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right)^{\frac{1}{n+1}}$$

并利用第一积分:

$$h = g^\nu \left[\frac{2\lambda g}{\nu-1} \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) \right]^{\frac{n}{n+1}}$$

便可将基本微分方程化成:

$$\left[\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right)\psi - \frac{\nu(\nu-1)}{2} \right] f' = \frac{\nu+1}{2}\frac{n}{n+1}(\nu-1+\psi f) + \frac{\nu(\nu-1)}{2}\frac{f}{\lambda}$$

$$\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right)\psi' = \left[\frac{\nu+1}{2}\frac{1-n}{1+n} - (\nu-1)\frac{f}{\lambda} - \nu f' \right] \psi$$

为了研究奇点($\lambda=\lambda_*$)的性质,再作变换:

$$\xi = \frac{\nu+1}{2}(\lambda-\lambda_*), \quad \varphi(\lambda) = f-f_* = f - \frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda_*$$

于是得:

$$\frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} = \frac{-1}{1 - \frac{2(\xi-\varphi)\psi}{\nu(\nu-1)}} \left\{ \frac{2n}{\nu(\nu-1)(n+1)} [\nu-1 + (f_*+\varphi)\psi] + \frac{f_*+\varphi}{f_*+\xi} \right\}$$

和

$$\xi \frac{d\psi}{d\xi} = \frac{\psi}{1-\varphi/\xi} \left\{ \frac{1-n}{1+n} - (\nu-1)\frac{f_*+\varphi}{f_*+\psi} + \frac{\nu}{1 - \frac{2(\xi-\varphi)\psi}{\nu(\nu-1)}} \left[\frac{2n}{\nu(\nu-1)(n+1)} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \times (\nu-1 + (f_*+\varphi)\psi) + \frac{f_*+\varphi}{f_*+\xi} \right] \right\}$$

边界条件就是在 $\xi=0$ 时满足 $\varphi=\psi=0$.

试找下列形式的级数解:

$$\varphi = \sum_{\substack{i+j \geq 1 \\ i, j \geq 0}} a_{i,j} \xi^{i+j}, \quad \psi = \sum_{\substack{i+j \geq 1 \\ i, j \geq 0}} b_{i,j} \xi^{i+j}$$

代入微分方程, 便知除 $b_{1,0}$ 不定外, 该有

$$a = \frac{\nu(n+1)}{n+\nu(n+1)}, \quad a_{0,1} = -\left(1 + \frac{2n}{\nu(n+1)}\right)$$

和

$$-\frac{\nu(\nu-1)}{2}(i\alpha+j)a_{i,j} = \frac{n}{n+1}f_*b_{i,j-1} + \Delta$$

$$\frac{2}{\alpha}[(i-1)\alpha+j]b_{i,j} = [a-\nu((i-1)\alpha+j+1)]b_{i,j}a_{i-1,j+1} + \Delta$$

其中 Δ 代表下标之和比较小的项. 由这对公式易证得: $a_{n,0} = b_{0,n} = 0$

关于收敛性可以这样证. 先作变换 $\varphi = \xi(a_{0,1} + \varphi_1)$, 再将方程的形式写成

$$\xi \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} + \varphi_1 = X(\xi, \varphi_1, \psi) = \sum_{\substack{i+j+k \geq 1 \\ i, j, k \geq 0}} A_{i,j,k} \xi^i \varphi_1^j \psi^k$$

$$\xi \frac{d\psi}{d\xi} - \alpha\psi = \psi Y(\xi, \varphi_1, \psi) = \psi \sum_{\substack{i+j+k \geq 1 \\ i, j, k \geq 0}} B_{i,j,k} \xi^i \varphi_1^j \psi^k$$

其中 $X(x, y, z)$ 和 $Y(x, y, z)$ 是已知的 x, y, z 的解析函数. φ_1 的级数解是:

$$\varphi_1 = \sum_{\substack{i+j \geq 1 \\ i, j \geq 0}} a_{i,j} \xi^{i+j}$$

显然 $a_{i,j} = a_{i+1,j+1}$.

现在作解析函数:

$$X_*(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2(x+y_1)}{\nu(\nu-1)}} \left[\frac{-2n}{\nu(\nu-1)(n+1)} (\nu-1 + (f_* + y_1)z) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{f_* + y_1}{f_* - x} \right] - \left(1 - \frac{2n}{\nu(n+1)} \right)$$

$$Y_*(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{y_1}{x}} \left[\frac{1-n}{1+n} + (\nu-1) \frac{f_* + y_1}{f_* - x} \right] + \frac{\nu}{1 - \frac{2(x+y_1)z}{\nu(\nu-1)}} \left\{ \frac{-2n}{\nu(\nu-1)(n+1)} \right. \\ \left. \times (\nu-1 + (f_* + y_1)z) + \frac{f_* + y_1}{f_* - x} \xi \right\} - \frac{2 \left(\frac{\nu-2n}{1+n} \right)}{1 - \frac{2(x+y_1)z}{\nu(\nu-1)}}$$

其中 y_1 代表 $(|a_{0,1}| + y)x$, 这对函数具有这样的性质:

$$1. \quad X_*(0, 0, 0) = Y_*(0, 0, 0) = \frac{\partial X_*}{\partial y} \Big|_{z=0} = 0;$$

2. 展成 x, y, z 的级数后, 其系数 $A_{i,j,k}$ 和 $B_{i,j,k}$ 与 X 和 Y 的系数有 $A_{i,j,k} \geq |A_{i,j,k}|$ 和 $B_{i,j,k} \geq |B_{i,j,k}|$ 的关系

现以 X_* 和 Y_* 作下列代数方程:

$$G_1 = x - \nu = 0$$

$$G_2 = y - X_*(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$G_3 = z - b_{*10}u - zY_*(x, y, z) = 0$$

根据 X_* 和 Y_* 的第一点性质, 有:

$$\frac{\partial(G_1, G_2, G_3)}{\partial(x, y, z)} \Big|_{x=y=z=0} = 1 \neq 0$$

因此, 在原点附近 x, y, z 可表为 u 和 v 的解析函数, 即有下列形式的收敛级数:

$$x = u, \quad y = \sum_{\substack{i+j \geq 1 \\ i, j \geq 0}} a_{*,ij} u^i v^j, \quad z = \sum_{\substack{i \geq 1 \\ j \geq 0}} b_{*,ij} u^i v^j$$

若令 $u = \xi^*$, $v = \xi$, $b_{*,10} = |b_{1,0}|$, 则利用 X_* 和 Y_* 的第二点性质, 由数学归纳法可证:

$$a_{*,ij} \geq |a_{i,j}|, \quad b_{*,ij} \geq |b_{i,j}|$$

于是我们可以得出结论说: 以 ξ^* 和 ξ 展成的级数:

$$\varphi_1 = \sum_{\substack{i+j \geq 1 \\ i, j \geq 0}} a_{*,ij} \xi^{i+j} \quad \text{和} \quad \psi = \sum_{\substack{i \geq 1 \\ j \geq 0}} b_{*,ij} \xi^{i+j}$$

在 $\xi = 0$ 的邻域中绝对收敛。

二、一阶量

一阶量的基本微分方程是:

$$\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right)^2 F' - \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) \left(f' + \frac{\nu+1}{2} \frac{n+\beta}{n+1}\right) F - \frac{\nu-1}{2} \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) \frac{H'}{g} - \frac{\nu-1}{2} \frac{h'}{g} Q = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) Z' - \left(\frac{2f}{\lambda} + f' + \frac{\nu+1}{2} \frac{n+\beta}{n+1}\right) Z + \frac{\nu-1}{2} \frac{m}{\lambda} H = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) Q' - \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2} - f' + \frac{\nu+1}{2} \frac{\beta}{n+1}\right) Q + \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) F' + \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2} + f'\right) F \\ + \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) \frac{m}{\lambda g} Z = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right)^2 H' - \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) \left(\nu f' + \frac{\nu f}{\lambda} + \frac{\nu+1}{2} \frac{2n+\beta}{n+1}\right) H - \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) \nu h F' \\ - \left[\nu f' + \frac{\nu+1}{2} \left(\nu + \frac{2n}{n+1}\right)\right] h F - \left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\lambda-f\right) \frac{\nu m h}{\lambda g} Z = 0 \end{aligned}$$

已知

$$f = \sum_{i, j \geq 0} f_{i,j} \xi^{i+j} = \sum_{i \geq j \geq 0} \bar{f}_{i,j} \xi^i + j \alpha_0$$

$$g = \xi \alpha_0 \sum_{i, j \geq 0} g_{i,j} \xi^{i+j} = \sum_{i \geq j \geq 0} \bar{g}_{i,j} \xi^{i+(j+1)\alpha_0}$$

$$h = \sum_{i, j \geq 0} h_{i,j} \xi^{i+j} = \sum_{i \geq j \geq 0} \bar{h}_{i,j} \xi^i + j \alpha_0$$

其中 $\alpha_0 = \alpha - 1 = \frac{-n}{n + \nu(n+1)} \geq 0$, 现在对一阶方程试找以下形式的级数解:

$$F = \sum_{\substack{i, j \geq 0 \\ i+j \geq 1}} F_{i,j} \xi^{k+i+(j-1)\alpha_0}, \quad Z = \sum_{\substack{i, j \geq 0 \\ i+j \geq 1}} Z_{i,j} \xi^{k+i+(j-1)\alpha_0}$$

$$\xi \frac{dZ}{d\xi} + \left[1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(3 + \frac{n+\beta}{n+1} \right) \right] Z + \frac{(\nu-1)\alpha}{4} \frac{m}{f_{0,0}} H = X^{(41)}(\xi)H + 0 + 0 + X^{(44)}(Z)$$

右端各项的系数 $X^{(kl)}(\xi)$ ($k, l=1, 2, 3, 4$) 是已知的, 并且可用 $u=\xi$ 和 $v=\xi^\alpha$ 的级数表示:

$$X^{(kl)}(\xi) = X^{(kl)}(u, v) = \sum_{\substack{i+j \geq 1 \\ i, j \geq 0}} X_{i,j}^{(kl)} u^i v^j$$

根据 f, g, h 在奇点的级数性质, 可以证明它也是绝对收敛的.

现在只就第一组解 ($k=F_{0,1}=0, H_{0,1}=1$) 讨论 (别的可以照办), 且假定在 $i+j \geq 1, i, j \geq 0$ 时 $A=i+(j-2)\alpha_g - \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(1 + \frac{n+\beta}{n+1} \right) \neq 0, B=i+ja_g - \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(2 + \frac{\beta}{n+1} \right) \neq 0, c=[i+(j-1)\alpha_g] (i=0, j=1 \text{ 除外}) \neq 0$ (否则会出现 $\ln \xi$ 的奇性项). 选正数 ε 和 a , 使

$$\varepsilon \leq \min(A, B, C), \quad a = |Z_{0,1}| = \left| -\frac{\alpha(\nu-1)m/4f_{0,0}}{1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(3 + \frac{n+\beta}{n+1} \right)} \right|$$

作解析函数 $X_{*}^{(kl)}(u, v)$,

$$X_{*}^{(kl)}(u, v) = \sum_{\substack{i+j \geq 1 \\ i, j \geq 0}} |X_{i,j}^{(kl)}| u^i v^j$$

再作代数方程:

$$G_1 = r - u = 0$$

$$G_2 = s - v = 0$$

$$G_3 = \varepsilon(t-1) - \left(\frac{\nu(\alpha-1)}{\nu-1} g_{0,0} f_{0,0} \right) y - X_{*}^{(11)}(r, s)t - X_{*}^{(12)}(r, s)x$$

$$-X_{*}^{(13)}(r, s)y - X_{*}^{(14)}(r, s)z = 0$$

$$G_4 = \varepsilon x - X_{*}^{(21)}(r, s)t - X_{*}^{(22)}(r, s)x - X_{*}^{(23)}(r, s)y - X_{*}^{(24)}(r, s)z = 0$$

$$G_5 = \varepsilon y - (\alpha-1)x - X_{*}^{(31)}(r, s)t - X_{*}^{(32)}(r, s)x - X_{*}^{(33)}(r, s)y - X_{*}^{(34)}(r, s)z = 0$$

$$G_6 = \varepsilon(z-a) - \left(\frac{\nu-1}{4} \frac{\alpha m}{f_{0,0}} \right) t - X_{*}^{(41)}(r, s)t - 0 - 0 - X_{*}^{(44)}(r, s)z = 0$$

它在零点的雅可比列式的值是:

$$\frac{\partial(G_1, G_2, G_3, G_4, G_5, G_6)}{\partial(r, s, t, x, y, z)} \Big|_{r=s=t=x=y=z=0} = \varepsilon^4 \neq 0$$

因此 r, s, t, x, y, z 皆可表为 u 和 v 的显解析函数, 即以级数形式写有:

$$r = u, \quad s = v, \quad t = \sum_{i,j \geq 0} t_{i,j} u^i v^j$$

$$x = \sum_{i,j \geq 0} x_{i,j} u^i v^j, \quad y = \sum_{i,j \geq 0} y_{i,j} u^i v^j, \quad z = \sum_{i,j \geq 0} z_{i,j} u^i v^j$$

若 $H_{i,j}, F_{i,j}, Q_{i,j}, Z_{i,j}$ 为 H, F_1, Q_1, Z 的级数形式解的各相应系数; 则由数学归纳法易证得:

$$t_{i,j} \geq |H_{i,j}|, \quad x_{i,j} \geq |F_{i,j}|, \quad y_{i,j} \geq |Q_{i,j}|, \quad z_{i,j} \geq |Z_{i,j}|.$$

由此我们可得出结论: 级数 $H, F_1, Q_1, Z = \sum_{i,j \geq 0} Z_{i,j} \xi^{i+ja_g}$ 在 $\xi=0$ 的领域中绝对收敛.

$$Q = \sum_{\substack{i, j \geq 0 \\ i+j \geq 1}} Q_{i,j} \xi^{k+i+(j-1)\alpha}; \quad H = \sum_{\substack{i, j \geq 0 \\ i+j \geq 1}} H_{i,j} \xi^{k+i+(j-1)\alpha};$$

代入一阶方程后, 令同幕次项的系数相等, 得:

$$(I) \left[-\frac{2}{\alpha}(k+i+\alpha_0 j) + \frac{\nu(\beta-1)-4n}{\nu(n+1)} \right] F_{i,j} + \frac{\nu-1}{2g_{0,0}}(k+i+1+j\alpha_0)H_{i+1,j+1} \\ + \frac{(\nu-1)\alpha^2}{4} \frac{h_{1,0}}{g_{0,0}} Q_{i+1,j} = \Delta$$

$$(II) \left[-\frac{2}{\alpha}(k+i+j\alpha_0) + \frac{\nu(2n+1+\beta)-2n}{\nu(n+1)} \right] Z_{i,j+1} - \frac{\nu-1}{2} \frac{m}{f_*} H_{i,j+1} = \Delta$$

$$(III) \left[-\frac{2}{\alpha}(k+i+j\alpha_0) + \frac{\nu\beta-2n}{\nu(n+1)} \right] Q_{i+1,j} - \frac{2}{\alpha}(k+i+1+j\alpha_0)F_{i+1,j} \\ - \frac{2}{\alpha} \frac{m}{f_* g_{0,0}} Z_{i,j+1} = \Delta$$

$$(IV) \left[-\frac{2}{\alpha}(k+i+j\alpha_0) + \frac{\nu\beta-2n}{\nu(n+1)} \right] H_{i,j} + \nu h_{0,0} [k+i+1+(j-1)\alpha_0] F_{i+1,j} \\ + \frac{\nu m h_{0,0}}{f_* g_{0,0}} Z_{i,j+1} = \Delta$$

由(IV)式可以看出: 因 $\frac{\nu h_{0,0}}{f_* g_{0,0}} \neq 0$, 故要求 $Z_{n,0} = 0$; 在 $k=0, i=-1, j=1$ 时第二项系数为零。相应的 $F_{0,1}$ 就不确定。而在 $i=-1$ 和 $k+j>1$ 时, 系数不等于零, 故要求 $F_{0,n} = 0 (n>1)$ 。

级数各项的系数可按以下次序递算:

$$H_{0,1} \xrightarrow{(I)} Z_{0,1} \xrightarrow{(IV)} F_{1,0} \xrightarrow{(III)} Q_{1,0} \xrightarrow{(I)} H_{1,1} \xrightarrow{(I)} \dots,$$

$$F_{0,n+1} \xrightarrow{(II)} Q_{0,n} \xrightarrow{(I)} H_{0,n+1} \xrightarrow{(IV)} Z_{0,n+1} \xrightarrow{(III)} F_{1,n} \xrightarrow{(II)} \dots,$$

按下列方式选择 k 和初值, 我们可以得到四个独立的级数形式解:

1. $k=0, H_{0,1}=1, F_{0,1}=0$ 得 $F^{(1)}(\xi), Z^{(1)}(\xi), Q^{(1)}(\xi), H^{(1)}(\xi)$
2. $k=0, H_{0,1}=0, F_{0,1}=1$ 得 $F^{(2)}(\xi), Z^{(2)}(\xi), Q^{(2)}(\xi), H^{(2)}(\xi)$
3. $k = \frac{\nu(2n+1+\beta)-2n}{2[n+\nu(n+1)]} > 0, H_{0,1}=0, Z_{0,1}=1$ 得 $F^{(3)}(\xi), Z^{(3)}(\xi), Q^{(3)}(\xi), H^{(3)}(\xi)$
4. $k = \frac{\nu\beta-2n}{2[n+\nu(n+1)]} > 0, H_{0,1}=0, Q_{1,0}=1$ 得 $F^{(4)}(\xi), Z^{(4)}(\xi), Q^{(4)}(\xi), H^{(4)}(\xi)$

于是, 一般解可由它们组合而成:

$H(\xi) = H_{0,1}H^{(1)}(\xi) + F_{0,1}H^{(2)}(\xi) + Z_{0,1}H^{(3)}(\xi) + Q_{1,0}H^{(4)}(\xi), F(\xi), Z(\xi), Q(\xi)$ 也同样可表示 $F^{(i)}(\xi), Z^{(i)}(\xi), Q^{(i)}(\xi) (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 的线性组合

关于级数 $F^{(i)}(\xi), Z^{(i)}(\xi), Q^{(i)}(\xi), H^{(i)}(\xi)$ 的收敛性可以这样证:

先作替换 $F_1 = \xi^{\alpha_0} F, Q_1 = \xi^{\alpha_0} Q$; 再解出各微商项 $\xi \frac{dH}{d\xi}, \xi \frac{dF_1}{d\xi}, \xi \frac{dQ_1}{d\xi}, \xi \frac{dZ}{d\xi}$, 并和不含 ξ 的常数项一起留在左方, 得:

$$\xi \frac{dH}{d\xi} + \frac{\nu(\alpha-1)}{\nu-1} g_{0,0} f_{0,0} Q_1 = X^{(11)}(\xi) \cdot H + X^{(12)}(\xi) F_1 + X^{(13)}(\xi) Q_1 + X^{(14)}(\xi) Z$$

$$\xi \frac{dF_1}{d\xi} - (\alpha-1) F_1 = X^{(21)}(\xi) \cdot H + X^{(22)}(\xi) F_1 + X^{(23)}(\xi) Q_1 + X^{(24)}(\xi) Z$$

$$\xi \frac{dQ_1}{d\xi} - \alpha \left(2 + \frac{\beta}{n+1} \right) Q_1 + (\alpha-1) F_1 = X^{(31)}(\xi) H + X^{(32)}(\xi) F_1 + X^{(33)}(\xi) Q_1 + X^{(34)}(\xi) Z$$

参 考 文 献

- [1] Герный Г. Г., *Течения Газа с Большой Сверхзвуковой Скоростью*, Физматгиз (1959).
- [2] Крашенинникова Н. Л., О Неуставившемся Движении Газа, Вытесняемого Прощем, *Известия АН СССР. ОТН.*, 8 (1955), 22—36.
- [3] Lees, L. and T. Kubota, Inviscid hypersonic flow over blunt-nosed slender bodies, *J. Aero. Sci.*, 24, 3 (1957).
- [4] Kubota, T., Inviscid hypersonic flow over blunt-nosed slender bodies, Heat Transfer and Fluid Mechanics Institute (1957).
- [5] Mirels, H., Approximate analytical solutions for hypersonic flow over power law bodies, N. A. S. A. R-15 (1959).
- [6] Mirels, H. and P. R. Thornton, Effect of body perturbations on hypersonic flow over slender power law bodies, N. A. S. A. R-45 (1959).
- [7] Сычев В. В., К теории гиперзвуковых течений газа с скачками уплотнения степенной Формы, *ПММ.*, 24, 3 (1960)
- [8] 邹光远, 超音速气流绕近于正圆锥的一般尖头体的流动问题 (待发表)。
- [9] Stone, A. H., On supersonic flow past a slightly yawing cone, *J. Math. Phys.*, 27, 1 (1948).
- [10] Ferri, A., N. Ness and T. Kaplita, Supersonic flow over bodies without axial symmetry, *J. Aero. Sci.*, 20, 8 (1953).

An Analytic Solution on Hypersonic Flow over an Arbitrary Slender Body with Near Power-Law Profile (I)

Chen Yao-song Chen Yong-ze

(Dept. of Mechanics, Peking Univ., Beijing)

Abstract

On the basis of a self-similar solution as well as of the assumption of the "Transverse Motion", a general linear theory on hypersonic flow over a general slender body is set up in this paper. By means of this theory, the problem concerned can be put into a universal system of O. D. Eqs. which can be integrated numerically in advance.